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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Cullum Geographical Medal Presented to Miss Ellen Churchill Semple. At the meeting of the Society in Engineering Societies' Hall, on March 24, the Cullum Geographical Medal was presented to Miss Semple in the presence of an audience that filled the large auditorium. In presenting the medal, Vice-President Greenough said:

''LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It becomes now my pleasing privilege, in your name, to bestow the Society's gold medal of honor upon a distinguished recipient. The science of geography was construed for a long period in a narrow sense, as confined solely to the topographical characteristics of the earth, and the title of geographer was regarded as synonymous with discoverer or explorer. But in time a broader significance was accorded to the term and, in like manner, as the interpreter of hieroglyphics is held in no less honor than their finder, so the function of the geographer was extended to embrace a study of all accessories of physical environment and their meaning. Thereupon its phase of first importance and greatest dignity becomes as indicated in the words of the poet, The proper study of mankind is man. This phrase I take it may be regarded as defining the field of anthropogeography which concerns itself with the inquiry how humanity is affected by the geographical conditions surrounding it in each instance. To this branch of science the medalist has devoted herself for many years and in many lands with a result truly monumental. Her writings and teachings on the subject are recognized both here and in Europe as authoritative and exhaustive and the charm of style and manner in her books creates a sustained interest such as might not always be expected in scientific material. The catalogue of her works is extensive and our Society honors itself in honoring her. I will read the legend on the medal, which is necessarily brief:

'' 'Awarded to Ellen Churchill Semple in recognition of her distinguished contributions to the science of anthropogeography. 1914.'

''And now, Miss Semple, I ask your acceptance from our Society of this medal. Its inscription is intended as an enduring memorial to your scientific attainments, but I must be permitted on behalf of your many friends to add that it is accompanied by an unwritten appreciation of your personal character, which they all cherish in their hearts.''

Miss Semple responded as follows:

''MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: I am deeply sensible of the rare and signal honor which you have conferred upon me. The honor is all the greater because of the high standing and high standards of the gentlemen who constitute the Council of your Society, and also because of the distinguished names associated with this medal in the person of its former recipients. The award comes to me as something so unexpected and inexplicable, that it has revived my childhood faith in miracles, and in an instant wiped out all the effects of a perfectly good scientific education. To the research student, absorbed in investigation, his work is so great that it seems to fill the world; his task when accomplished seems so small an achievement that he deems it scarce worthy of comment, much less such recognition as this. Therefore, out of the idealism of the scholar and out of the humility of the worker I speak to you my thanks for your approval and encouragement.''

The following named persons, recommended by the Council, were elected to Fellowship:

Cyr. Van Overbergh, Brussels, Belgium,
W. J. Turner Lynch, Larchmont, N. Y.,
Dexter Parshall Cooper, Stamford, Conn.,
Miss Maria Bowen Chapin, New York,
Michael P. Grace, New York,
Outerbridge Horsey, New York,
Myron Reynolds, New York,
Miss Virginia M. Whitfield, New York.

The Hon. George H. Moses, A.M., recently United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro, then addressed the audience on ''Greece: The Old and the New.'' Lantern views were shown.

The Daly Medal Awarded to Prof. Albrecht Penck. The Charles P. Daly Medal for Geographical Research has been awarded by the Council to Dr. Penck, Professor of Geography at the University of Berlin. The medal has been forwarded to that city where, on behalf of the Society, it will be presented to Dr. Penck by the Hon. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States to Germany.

The Society's Exhibitions. Among the new exhibits on the racks in our Lecture Hall are collections of views of Constantinople and Bermuda, and a selection of modern maps and atlas sheets each distinctive in its field. They include maps of parts of Asia and Africa published by the British, French, German, Japanese and Russian War Offices; the sheets so far published of the International Map of the World; examples of route surveys; recent maps of the oceans; recent noteworthy economic and anthropogeographic maps; and a series of physical maps of the continents.

The Society's exhibitions are open to the general public from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on week days and from 2 to 5 P. M. on Sundays.

Legacy to the Society. The late Hermann C. von Post, whose long and valued services to the American Geographical Society as one of its Fellows and a member of its Council were referred to in the *Bulletin's* notice of his death (January, 1914, p. 54), left the Society a legacy of $10,000.

NORTH AMERICA

New York State Board of Geographic Names. A law was passed on April 23, 1913, by the legislature of New York (Chapter 187, amending Article 10 of Chapter 23 of the laws of 1909 and designated Section 110) creating a board to pass on the correct form of all geographical names within the state. For the copy of this law reprinted below the Society is indebted to Dr. John M. Clarke, state geologist and secretary and executive officer of the board.

110. Board of Geographic Names; Powers and Duties. A state board of geographic names is hereby created, to consist of five members, of which the commissioner of education and the state geologist shall be ex-officio members, and three of whom shall be appointed by the governor to hold for terms of two, four and six years, to be designated by him when the appointments are made. Their successors shall be appointed by the governor for terms of six years. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired terms of the offices vacated. The state geologist shall be the secretary and executive officer of such board. All of such members shall serve without compensation. The said board shall have power, and it shall be its duty:

1. To determine and establish the correct historical and etymological form of the place names in this state and to recommend the adoption of such correct forms for public use.
2. To determine the form and propriety of new place names proposed for general use, and no corporation, individual or community shall introduce such new place names without the consent and approval of this board.
3. To coöperate with the United States board of geographic names and with the United States post-office department in establishing a proper, correct and historically accurate form for all place names proposed as designations of new post-offices.

Mississippi Floods. In a monograph on the Mississippi floods of 1912 (The Ohio and Mississippi Floods of 1912, by H. C. Frankenfield, *Bulletin Y*, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Weather Bureau, Wash. 1913), Professor Frankenfield discusses the relative importance of four great floods, those of 1882, 1897, 1903 and 1912. He arrives at the conclusion that in amount of rainfall the 1882 flood exceeded the others, but in stage of river and in duration above flood stage the 1912 excelled. In striking the balance of these, he assigns the first place in the flood history of the Lower Mississippi valley to the flood of 1912. It is a question whether any value can be placed upon this conclusion. Stage of river and flood duration during the flood of 1912 was measured under different conditions from those of earlier floods as a result of the constant growth of levees and the impounding of the waters so that it may be expected that floods of less rainfall may in late years exceed in these particulars floods of more rainfall of early years. The amount of precipitation must be a main factor in estimating floods, and with this the conditions affecting run-off is a safer guide, so long as the character of the high water trough is changing, than stage or duration. The *Bulletin* contains a clear statement of property losses during the flood, and includes forty-one diagrams and charts illustrating the climatic conditions and the water stages during the four floods.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

The Second Ascent of Mt. Robson. On July 31, 1913, Conrad Kain, a Swiss guide in the employ of the Alpine Club of Canada, with Mr. W. W. Foster, Deputy Minister for Public Works, British Columbia, and Mr. A. H. MacCarthy, made the second ascent of Mt. Robson. The first ascent by the Rev. George Kinney was described in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 42, 1910, pp. 496-511). Mr. Kain, writing of his ascent (*Alpine Journal,* No. 203, Vol. 28, 1914, pp. 35-38) describes the summit as ''nothing but two big cornices of snow meeting at an angle.'' The view, he says, is very fine but, as experienced mountain climbers know, one can never expect the best view from such a height. The temperature he thinks must have been below zero. He adds that the snow conditions on the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies can never be compared with those in the Alps as there are more avalanches in the Rockies on account of the dryness of the atmosphere which leaves the snow powdery and unpacked. Mt. Robson, he thinks, will always be a risky climb, even on the easiest side, on account of avalanches.

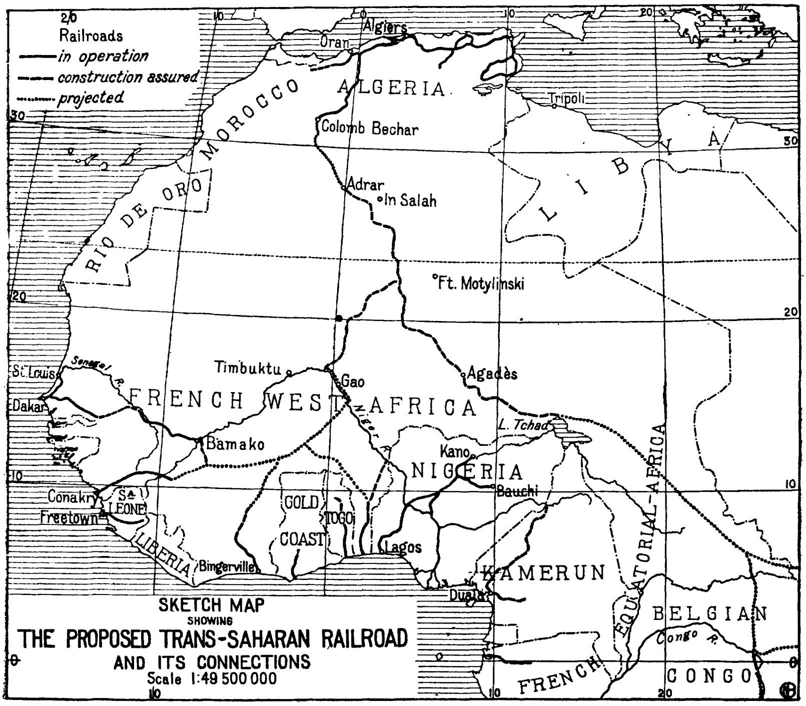
Mr. Stefansson Honored by the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Vilhjálmur Stefansson, in recognition of the important explorations that he has carried on and his contributions to the sciences of geography and ethnology, has recently been made an Honorary Fellow by the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History. This is the highest honor that it is within the power of the Museum to bestow and has been awarded to but seven other persons during the history of the institution.

International Ice Patrol Service. The United States Revenue Cutter *Seneca* is carrying on the international ice observation and ice patrol service provided for by the recent London conference. The *Seneca* left New York on Feb. 19, proceeding toward the east of Newfoundland, locating ice fields and icebergs, observing the quantities, kind, extent and drift of the ice and obtaining other information that may be of value. The object of the patrol is primarily to ascertain the location and progressive movement of the limiting lines of the areas in which icebergs and field ice exist in the neighborhood of the Grand Banks and the dissemination of this information for the guidance and warning of navigators. The service also includes such oceanographical and meteorological observations as may help to explain the causes that determine the position and extent of the ice. The *Seneca* endeavors to send a daily message to the coast radio stations for distribution, and also to keep ships at sea advised by daily radio messages of the limits of the ice fields, etc. (*Hydrogr. Bull. No. 1281,* March 18, 1914).

AFRICA

Results of the French Transafrican Railroad Mission. A party of French officers led by Captain J. Nieger spent ten months from Jan. 17 to Nov. 18, 1912, in preliminary surveys for a railroad intended to connect southern Algeria with the Lake Chad district and the central valley of the Niger

River. This investigation resulted in the recommendation of a route starting from Adrar (northwest of Insalah) and extending in a southeasterly direction over the southern edge of the Tademait plateau to the Haret valley. Beyond Imedden-Azarif the line assumes a southerly course in its passage through the valley separating the Ahenet, Emmidir and Ahaggar uplifts. The Niger River branch is projected to start in the valley of the Tamanraset, southwest of Silet and to pass west of the Adrar mountains, the Niger being attained at Tosaye, east of Timbuktu, between Bamba and Burem. The main line itself is to proceed east of the Adrar Mts. and strike towards Agades between the shifting sand dunes of the Tenere district. Thence a decided southeasterly course to the marshy region immediately north of Lake Chad will be maintained.



SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE PROPOSED TRANS-SAHARAN RAILROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS

Scale 1:49 500 000

Based on a map in *La Géographie* for Feb. 15, 1914.

N.B.—The railroad between Colomb Bechar and Adrar should be indicated by dashes; also the Bauchi branch of the Nigerian railroad.

From the account of this expedition, as recorded by its leader in *La Géographie* (Feb. 15, 1914, pp. 73-109), it appears that valuable data on the orography of the central Sahara and the district immediately northwest of Lake Chad have been collected. A sketch map of this region based on all available earlier work and containing the data obtained by the railroad mission has been issued on a scale of 1:4,000,000. It is particularly informing as to the distribution and extent of shifting and stationary sand dunes and the location of the isolated granitic blocks. Particular attention was given to hydrography.

The line, as surveyed, has a length of 2,093 miles. Engineering problems will present no serious obstacles. Cuts and fills are small, the profile showing favorable evenness. The steel tracks will carry railroad penetration into the heart of Africa from Colomb Bechar, the present southernmost station of the French railroads. Observations confirm the error of regarding the Sahara as a vast sandy desert. Explorations have revealed the fact that barely a quarter of the desert is covered by sand. Further knowledge of the wind régime of the entire region is needed, however, as during the windy season sand is transported over large areas, sand dunes being formed in every direction whenever a genetic nucleus occurs. The determination of the routes followed by air currents is therefore a study of prime importance in its relation to the possible difficulties to which railroad operation in the Sahara would be subject.

Besides the 1:4,000,000 map mentioned above the following cartographic documents have been compiled by the mission: (1) a 19-sheet map (1:400,000) of the region traversed by the projected railroad; (2) a 1:100,000 plan of the right-of-way between Ahaggar and Lake Chad as well as between Ahaggar and the middle Niger; (3) a profile and several cross-sections of the 1:100,000 plan. These surveys are supplemented by detailed reports on geology, geography, hydrography and meteorology.

Prof. Fritz Jäger's Mission to German Southwest Africa. Prof. Jäger started late in February for explorations in German Southwest Africa under the auspices of the German Colonial Office. He was accompanied by Dr. Waibel. He went first to Cape Town to travel through Cape Colony and investigate the economic conditions in that country, which in many respects resembles the German colony though its development is more advanced. He hoped to gain there points of view that may be valuable in the development of German Southwest Africa. His first work in that colony will be in the region of the Etosha Pan and the Karst region to the south of it for the purpose of hydrographic investigations. It is now known that in this region are underground lakes and it is of great importance to ascertain how far they may be available for the development of the land surface above them. From these investigations he will proceed to the northern part of the Kaoko Feld to draw a number of profiles to the coast and study the continental mass where it breaks down to the sea. Then he will investigate the limestone pans of eastern Damara Land described by Michaelsen in the *Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgeb.* (No. 3, 1910). A systematic investigation of these limestone pans is much desired as they are the most important source of water for the cattle industry in that region. Jäger will everywhere give as much time as possible to geological and topographical investigations. Dr. Waibel will devote himself chiefly to plant studies, beginning his work before the arrival of Jäger and continuing it after Jäger's departure. (*Zeitschr. Gesell. für Erdk. zu Berlin,* No. 2, 1914, pp. 153-154.)

Incorporation of the Mayotte-Comoro Islands with Madagascar. The *Temps* of March 3, 1914, announces the promulgation of a decree, dated Feb. 23, 1914, which definitely ratifies the law of July 25, 1912, whereby the islands of Mayotte, Anjouan, Moheli, as well as Comoro and its dependencies, are henceforth to be administered as parts of Madagascar instead of as separate colonies. The change is due to the growth of commercial relations between the archipelago and Madagascar.

ASIA

Himalayan Glaciers. The Geological Survey of India is undertaking the systematic observation of the Himalayan glaciers (*Records Geol. Surv. India,* Vol. XXXV, 1907, pp. 123-157; *ibid.,* Vol. XL, 1910, pp. 52-62). This important work, undertaken in 1906 at the suggestion of Mr. D. W. Freshfield of the Commission International des Glaciers, has involved the mapping of fifteen glacier termini in Kashmir and Sikkim on the scales of one inch to 400 feet and one inch to 800 feet and the taking of photographs from marked stations. Future observations with the aid of these photographs and maps should determine the behavior of the glaciers with precision. It is already clear, from comparison of certain glaciers in 1906 or 1909 with the observations of the same ice tongues by Freshfield in 1899, Garwood in 1902, Conway in 1892, Hooker in 1854, and others, that many ice tongues have been long inactive. The Hispar Glacier retreated several hundred yards from 1892 to 1906.

Two ice tongues, however, have had notable advances. The Yengutsa Glacier moved forward at least two miles in 1901, covering cultivated fields. The Hassanabad Glacier had an advance about 1903, moving forward six miles or more, as observed by a native prince whose villages were threatened. This advance took place in two and a half months and the glacier had subsequently receded slightly, but it had had earlier oscillations.

It is to be hoped that these Himalayan glaciers may be revisited frequently, for they seem to show the same brief spasmodic advances of great magnitude separated by long periods of inactivity that have recently been observed in Alaska. In young mountains like those of northern India the suggestion of the earthquake-avalanche cause for these glacial advances can be tested. It will take frequent observations, however, for otherwise a brief period of activity may be overlooked. In Alaska, for example, we now know of over fifty cases of ice tongues which have advanced during the last fifteen years and have chanced to be observed through the opportune visit of some geologist or other traveler. Doubtless scores of other temporarily active glaciers have escaped observation. L. M.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Improvements at the Harbor of Sydney. According to *United Empire* (Vol. 5, 1914, No. 2, p. 160) over $30,000,000 are to be expended on improvements at Sydney Harbor, which is to be partly remodeled. Large additions are to be made to the wharfage. The new wharf frontage will be 42,600 ft. providing accommodation for 71 vessels each 600 feet in length. This great harbor development has been rendered necessary by the enormously increased traffic resulting from the agricultural development of New South Wales.

EUROPE

Adoption of the Greenwich Meridian in France. According to *La Géographie* (Feb. 15, 1914, p. 134) the Société de Géographie is in receipt of information regarding the adoption of the Greenwich meridian by the French Hydrographic Office, beginning with Jan. 1, 1914. Charts published after that date will conform with the general usage in this respect. They will thus acquire greater serviceability for use in conjunction with standard astronomical data which are commonly based on the Greenwich meridian as the initial longitude.

Change of Title of a Scandinavian Geographical Journal. Beginning with the volume for 1913, the *Geografiska Föreningens Tidskrift,* published six times a year by the Geografiska Föreningen i Finland of Helsingfors, changed its title to *Terra.* To those interested in geographical bibliography it may be well to recall the names of the remaining Scandinavian geographical journals, inasmuch as similarity of title may lead to confusion. The same association in Helsingfors also issues at irregular intervals a publication containing scientific papers which is entitled *Meddelanden af Geografiska Föreningen i Finland.* The other geographical society of Helsingfors, the *Sällskapet för Finlands Geografi,* publishes at irregular intervals the well-known journal *Fennia* with the French sub-title *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Finlande.* The remaining Scandinavian geographical journals are: the *Geografisk Tidskrift,* published in eight numbers to the volume, which covers two years, by the Kongelige Danske Geografiske Selskab of Copenhagen; *Det Norske Geografiske Selskaps Aarbok,* an annual issued by the Norwegian geographical society of Christiania; *Ymer,* published four times a year by the *Svenska Sällskapet för Antropologi och Geografi* of Stockholm; and, finally, the new *Meddelander fran Geografiska Föreningen i Göteborg,* begun in 1912 and to be continued at irregular intervals, published under the auspices of Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld of the University of Göteborg by the geographical association of that place.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Geologische Charakterbilder. Edited by Dr. H. Stille. This series of illustrations of characteristic geological features is being published in parts, each consisting of six to eight plates with brief descriptive texts. They have as much interest to physical geographers as to geologists. They present striking features from all parts of the world and have been contributed by many geologists and physiographers. The views are reproduced most admirably; the text is in the language of the author. Nineteen numbers have already been issued by the publishing house of Borntraeger Brothers in Berlin, the last six of them in the summer and autumn of 1913. The following is a list of titles and authors of the numbers so far issued:

1.	Icebergs and inland ice of Antarctic region,	E. Philippi.
2.	Great erratic blocks in North German Lowland,	F. Wahnschaffe.
3.	Karst phenomena,	A. Grund.
4.	Morphology of French Alps,	W. Kilian.
5.	Morphology of the northern Adriatic and of Istria.	Goetzinger.
6.	Gneiss of northwest Greenland,	A. Heim.
7.	Basalt and sedimentary deposits of west Greenland,	A. Heim.
8.	The escarpment of the Odenwald near Heidelberg,	Spitz and Salomon.
9.	The Carinthian southern Alps,	G. Geyer.
10.	Karren in Alps of Switzerland,	Heim and Arbenz.
11.	Sandstone pinnacles, western United States,	N. H. Darton.
12.	Silica and lime deposition, western United States,	N. H. Darton.
13.	Caledonian thrust region of Swedish Lapland,	W. von Seidlitz.
14.	North border of middle Suabian Alps,	R. Lang.
15.	Morphology of French Alps, No. 2,	Kilian and Reboul.
16.	Lava fields of Kilauea, Hawaii,	A. Heim.
17.	Arid regions of Algeria,	S. Passarge.
18.	Recent river deposits in the northern Argentine Andes,	H. Keidel.
19.	The terminal moraines of the North German Lowland,	F. Wahnschaffe.

About 150 carefully selected views are given in these numbers and many of them are new and very instructive. The Alpine pictures have diagram oversheets on tracing paper, which add greatly to their usefulness, and several of the texts contain maps and cross sections explanatory of the pictures.

N. H. DARTON.

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHY IN THE SUMMER SCHOOLS

The institutions mentioned below will send their summer school announcements to those interested.

Illinois. EASTERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Charleston, Ill. Three courses in geography: Geography of Northern Europe; Physiography; a lecture course covering types of work included in the Illinois state course of study.

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, Normal, Ill. Two terms: June 8 to July 17; July 20 to Aug. 26. Nine courses: The Land, the Ocean, the Atmosphere, Mathematical Geography, Mr. Russell; Method in Geography, Mr. Ridgley; Home Geography, Miss Stark; Intermediate Geography, Miss Robb, Miss McClellan; Geography of North America, Miss Robb; South America, Miss Stark; Conservation of Natural Resources, Mr. Ridgley; Commercial Geography, Miss Stark, Miss McClellan; Geography of Europe, Miss McClellan.

Iowa. STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City. In the summer session of six weeks a course on physiography will be given including the elements of weather, climate and atmospheric phenomena with laboratory and lecture methods. Professor Trowbridge will take a small group of men into the field for five weeks when they will return to write up their field notes, prepare outlines, etc.

Maryland. JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore. Summer courses, July 6-Aug. 13. The work available in geography is limited to such material as is found in the courses in Greek archæology and art, the history of Greece and Rome, and courses on European and American history.

Michigan. NORMAL COLLEGE, Kalamazoo. Land Forms; Climatology; General Geography—a study of type regions by the application of the principles developed in courses 1 and 2 and also the principles of distribution of plant, animal and human life; Commercial Geography; Michigan Geography; Home Geography—The geographical phase of nature study.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. (June 29-Aug. 21). A course for teachers and other students on physiography and the relation of the earth forms to the problems of geography, with lectures, laboratory work and recitations, by Prof. Sauer and assistant; Geography of North America, with lectures and assigned readings, Prof. Sauer and assistant.

Minnesota. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. General Geology, an introductory course covering the whole field, by Mr. Posey; Geography of Eurasia, open to those who take course 1 or its equivalent—a study of the geology, topography, climate, natural resources, people, industries and trade of these countries, Mr. Posey; Field course on the geography and geology of Minnesota, open to those who wish to study Minnesota at first hand. Four weeks June 22 to July 4, and July 20 to Aug. 1 will be spent in the field, Mr. Lehnerts; Field work in the Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks for the comparative study of the geology and geography of these parks, Aug. 3 to Aug. 22, Mr. Lehnerts.

New York. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Physical Geography and Its Economic Aspects—lectures, laboratory and field excursions. Among the topics considered will be some phases of cartography including map projections and interpretation of topographic maps, climatology, oceanography, land forms, and their effects on distribution of population, human occupation, etc., hydrography, etc., with special attention to methods of teaching geography and of conducting laboratory work, Prof. D. W. Johnson and Mr. Knight; Physiography of the Eastern United States, lectures, laboratory and field work, Prof. Johnson and Mr. Knight.

TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. The teaching of geography in elementary schools—lectures, reading and discussion, Prof. Dodge; Geography for Rural Schools—lectures, required reading and discussions, including a study of geographic facts and relationships, Prof. Dodge; Man and his geographic environment—lectures and collateral reading, a summary of the fundamental relationships between man and his geographic environment, Prof. Dodge.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Geography of the ocean and atmosphere (Lectures), Prof. Woodman; Geography of the ocean and atmosphere (Laboratory), Prof. Woodman; Principles of economic geography, Prof. Woodman; Economic Geography of Europe, Prof. Woodman; General physiography and geology (Field Course), Prof. Woodman and Prof. Earle; Geology and geography of our National Parks, Prof. Earle; Seminar in Geographic and Geologic Problems, Prof. Woodman and Prof. Earle.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Physical Geography, Assistant Prof. von Engeln; Industrial and Commercial Geography—adapted to the needs of teachers in high and grammar schools, Prof. Carney; Geography of North America—designed to give a broad conception of continental evolution and the geographic adaptation of North America for human occupation, Assistant Prof. von Engeln; Aims and Methods in Geography, primarily for normal school and grade teachers—lectures and discussions on such topics as home geography, the earth as a planet, mathematical geography, cartography, field lessons, the inter-relations of physical and human geography and the claims of commercial and of regional geography; Physical Geography Laboratory, Prof. Carney.

North Carolina. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill. General Geography—dealing with Home Geography and the Geography of North Carolina, with principles, their application, methods of teaching, etc., Instructor John E. Smith; Geography for Secondary Schools; Topographic Forms and their Influence on Human Affairs; Natural Provinces of North Carolina and the United States, historical, commercial and industrial phases emphasized; Laboratory Equipment and Field and Laboratory Methods of Instruction. The classes in geography will make field excursions and industrial trips to mills and factories, Instructor John E. Smith; Advanced geographical field work and special research—a study of the etched peneplain of middle North Carolina in relation to the economic and historical geography of the state with special reference to transportation. This course covers five weeks, one at Chapel Hill and four devoted to field study, Prof. Collier Cobb.

Ohio. OBERLIN COLLEGE. June 26-Aug. 14. Topographic Surveying—consists of practical experience in the mountains with plane table, transit and level, in the methods of making the topographic map.

Pennsylvania. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. July 1-Aug. 15. Commercial Geography of the United States—lectures dealing with resources, products and industries, supplemented by excursions to industrial plants, George B. Roorbach, A.B., Instructor in Geography; Physical and Economic Geography, special reference to the influence of land forms upon man's activities—the course will consist of lectures and field excursions, Mr. Roorbach; Resources and Industries of South America, a Regional Study of the Continent, Mr. Roorbach.

Wisconsin. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. Geography of Europe, Professor Lawrence Martin; Regional Geography, Prof. Martin; Elementary Geology, Prof. Martin; Physical and Applied Geography, Prof. R. H. Whitbeck; Industrial and Commercial Geography, Prof. Whitbeck; Field Courses in Geography and Geology, during August, in the region of Devil's Lake, Wis., in charge of Prof. Martin.

PERSONAL

Professor R. E. Dodge, of Teachers College, New York, will give a part of this summer to his duties as editor of the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers.*

Dr. Fuller, of the University of Chicago, plans to take a party of students to the Colorado Rockies for field study in plant geography.

Prof. George D. Hubbard of Oberlin University, will go to Virginia as usual with a party of geologic and geographic students for seven weeks. During the remainder of the vacation he will continue his physiographic studies for the Geological Survey of Ohio.

Prof. E. M. Lehnerts, of the University of Minnesota, will conduct the main party of the National Education Association through the Yellowstone National Park at the close of their convention at St. Paul. The party will leave St. Paul on July 10.

Prof. T. H. MacBride has been appointed Acting President of the State University of Ohio in place of President John G. Bowman, resigned. Prof. MacBride has been connected with the University for thirty-six years, for many years head of the department of Botany.

Mr. François E. Matthes of the U. S. Geological Survey has been elected Corresponding Member of the International Glacier Commission. He lectured at Yale University on Feb. 19 on ''Topographic Delineation'' and on Feb. 20 on ''The Glacier System of Mt. Rainier.''

Prof. Lawrence Martin of the University of Wisconsin has been elected a Corresponding Member of the International Glacier Commission. Following the summer school at the University he expects to do field work for the State Geological and Natural History Survey preliminary to writing an educational bulletin upon the geography of the Rock River Valley of Wisconsin.

Mr. J. W. Redway's specific work for the past two years has consisted of a study of the flood plains of the Ohio Valley with reference to recent floods and an investigation of the changes in the Yellowstone Park geyser basins between two visits forty-three years apart.

Mr. E. W. Shaw of the U. S. Geological Survey spent two months of last fall in the continuation of the studies of the Mississippi Delta and of the physiography of the gulf and embayment. Following this he made a reconnaissance examination of some deltas in Europe, Egypt and Syria. His field work this spring and summer will be upon the physiography of Southern Illinois and of the gulf embayment.

Prof. V. E. Shelford, of the University of Chicago, will spend the first half of the summer giving a course in marine animal ecology at the Puget Sound Marine Station, Friday Harbor, Washington; and the second half at the University of Chicago, giving a course in physiographic animal ecology in the University of Chicago, carrying on investigations in both places.

Prof. B. Shimek of the State University of Iowa will spend some time at the University of Prague where he will lecture on plant ecology dealing chiefly with American deserts and prairies. He will visit a few German universities and return in September. He has been invited to deliver two addresses before the meeting of biologists and physicians at Prague.

OBITUARY

Sir John Murray. It is with great regret that the *Bulletin* announces the death of Sir John Murray, the distinguished oceanographer, who was killed in a motor accident near Edinburgh on Monday, March 16. For a generation Sir John Murray had been regarded as one of the greatest authorities on the ocean and its problems. He was born at Coburg, Ontario, in 1841, the second son of Robert Murray, an accountant. When seventeen years old he went to Scotland to complete his education at the University of Edinburgh, devoting himself to literature under Prof. Masson and to science under Kelvin, Tait and Clerk Maxwell. Mr. Murray became known through his intimate association with the *Challenger* Expedition. He was prominent in organizing and equipping this great enterprise in 1871-72. The *Challenger* explorations were made between 1872 and 1876. Nearly all the seas of the world were penetrated and the expedition practically established the foundations of our knowledge of the ocean and of the enormous area of the globe which it hides from view. Murray devoted himself to the study of the deep sea deposits, the pelagic organisms, the vertebrates and protozoa and had charge of all the collections. The study and working out of these collections and the other results formed a stupendous task and lasted very much longer than the expedition itself. The reports cover 50 large royal quarto volumes. In 1880 and 1882 Sir John Murray took part in the exploration of the Faroe Channel. He was also the chief promoter of the minute exploration of the Scottish lochs, the results of which, with fine maps by Bartholomew, were published several years ago. With Dr. Johan Hjort of Norway, he conducted a deep sea expedition in 1910 in the Atlantic on the research steamer *Michael Sars,* the cruise extending from the coasts of Europe and Africa down to Cape Bojador, across the Sargasso Sea to St. John's, N. F., and eastward across the Atlantic to Ireland and the Faroe Islands. The journey resulted in a large number of temperature and other observations and the collection of many specimens. Throughout his scientific career, Sir John was a large contributor to the literature of the ocean and of some other phases of physical geography. Our Council awarded the Cullum Geographical Medal to Sir John Murray in 1899 in recognition of his many distinguished services to science. The inscription was: "Awarded to Sir John Murray, K.C.B., naturalist, deep sea explorer, oceanographer, editor of the *Challenger* Reports."